

PTUSHKIN, A.T.

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, B.Ya.; PTUSHKIN, A.T.

Using high-frequency currents for the heat treatment of cocoa
beans. Khleb. i kond. prom. 1 no.4:14-20 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.M. Molotova
(for Zhukhovitskiy). 2. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut
pishchevoy promyshlennosti. (for Ptushkin).
(Cocoa) (Induction heating)

PTUSHKIN A. T.
PTUSHKIN, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk.

~~Heat treatment of cocoa beans. Trudy MTIPP no.10:24-49 '57.~~
(Chocolate) (MIRA 10:12)

PTUSHKIN, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk.

~~Investigating the electric properties of cocoa beans, peanuts, and~~
almonds. Trudy MTIPP no.10:65-78 '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Chocolate) (Peanuts) (Almond)

SOKOLOVSKIY, A.L.; STEPANOVICH, Z.Z.; KUZNETSOVA, L.S.; PTUSHKIN, A.T.

Effect of methods and conditions of roasting cacao beans on changes in their physical and chemical properties. *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.pishch. tekhn.* no.4:78-82 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Kafedra tekhnologii konditerskogo i makaronnogo proizvodstva. (Cacao)

PTUSHKIN, A. T.

PTUSHKIN, A.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

~~High-frequency~~ chocolate. IUn.tekh.no.12:40-41 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskij institut.
(Chocolate) (Induction heating)

PTUSHKIN, A. T.

"Use of High-Frequency Current for the Thermal Treatment of Cacao Beans."
Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry, Moscow, 1954.
(RZhKhim, No 6, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

MUCHNIK, Abram Yakovlevich; PARFENOV, Konstantin Alekseyevich; Prinimal
uchastiye: PTUSHKIN, A.T., kand.tekhn.nauk.; SOKOLOV, A.Ya.; prof.,
retsenzent; GLEBOV, I.A., dotsent, retsenzent; YASTREBOV, P.P.,
dotsent, retsenzent; KHMEL'NITSKAYA, A.Z., red.; DOBUZHINSKAYA,
L.V., tekhn.red.

[Electrical equipment of food industry enterprises] Elektro-
oborudovanie pishchevykh predpriyatii. Moskva, Pishcheprom-
izdat, 1958. 437 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Food industry--Electric equipment)

PTUSHKIN, E.I.; TIUNOV, K.V.; KHUDAYNAZAROV, G.

Tectonics of the Greater Balkhan. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn.,
khim.i geol.nauk no.1:51-58 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov
Turkmeniskoy SSR.
(Greater Balkhan Range--Geology, Structural)

MASLOVSKIY, P.I.; PTUSHKIN, G.I.

Accelerometer for the measurement of the vertical accelerations
of a ship. Trudy Mor.gidrofiz.inst. AN URSR 28:40-46 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

VLOKH, M.M., nachal'nik.

Remarks of a boilermaker. ("Technology of locomotive boiler construction."
M.S. Ptuskin, N.F. Sosnovenko. Reviewed by M.M. Vlokh.) Vest.mash. 33 no.
4:89-90 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Tekhnologicheskoye byuro kotlostroeniya Voroshilovgradskogo parovo-
stroitel'nogo zavoda.
(Locomotive boilers) (Ptuskin, M.S.) (Sosnovenko, N.F.)

POSKIN, M. S.

Sosnovenko, N. F., jr. au.

Technology of steam-boiler construction. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry. Ukr. otd-nie. 1951. 134 p. (54-32071)

TJ642.P8

PTUSKIN, M.S., inzhener; SOSNOVENKO, N.F., inzhener.

[Technology of steam boiler construction] Tekhnologiya parovoz-
nogo kotlostroeniia. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry [Ukr. otd-nie] 1951. 134 p. (MLRA 7:4)
(Steam boilers)

TSETSINOVSKIY, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PTUSHKINA, G., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
BELYAYEV, Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Ways for improving the grading of shelled corn at plants and grain
procurement points. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.9:11-14 S '58.
(MIRA 11-10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov
yego pererabotki (for TSetsinovskiy, Ptushkina). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya (for Belyayev).
(Corn (Maize)--Grading)

BLEKHMAN, I.I.; GORTINKII, V.V.; PTUSHKINA, G.Ye.

Motion of a particle in a vibrating medium in the presence of a
nonlubricated friction type resistance {Theory of vibratory
separation of loose mixtures}. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. i mashinost.
no. 4:31-41 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:4)

S/081/61/000/020/031/089
B117/B147

AUTHORS: Malinina, R. D., Ptushkina, Ro. V.

TITLE: Aluminum determination by the potentiometric method without compensation in compositely alloyed steels and alloys on iron basis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 111-112, abstract 20D73 (Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, no. 19, 1960, 51-53)

TEXT: To eliminate the disturbing effect of Fe in the potentiometric titration of Al with NaF solution, reduction of Fe^{3+} with metallic Zn to Fe^{2+} is suggested. 0.1-0.5 g of the sample to be analyzed is dissolved in 15 milliliters of HCl (specific gravity 1.19), oxidized with 2-3 milliliters of concentrated HNO_3 , and dried by evaporation. Then, 10 milliliters of concentrated HCl is added, and drying by evaporation is performed once more. After cooling, 30 milliliters of HCl (1 : 1) is added and heated until dissolution of the salts. Then, 15 milliliters of water is added, and 10-15 grains of metallic Zn, depending on the presumable Fe content, are added.
Card 1/2

Aluminum determination by the ...

S/081/61/000/020/031/089
B117/B147

introduced. After reduction, the solution is percolated through a filter with paper pulp, and the latter is washed with 1% hot HCl solution. The filtrate obtained is neutralized with ammonia. HCl is added until dissolution of the tin hydroxide precipitate, and 3 milliliters more. 10 g of NaCl and 20 milliliters of 50% CH_3COONa solution (the solution volume must be ≤ 100 ml) are filled in. Titration is performed with 2-3% NaF solution by the potentiometric method without compensation, with electrodes of aluminum and nichrome wire. The method developed permits Al determination in steels and alloys without previous separation of Fe and other elements. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

GOLOVLEV, P.; PTUSHKO, G.

Reader's suggestions. Fin.SSSR 21 no.4:81-82 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kontroler-revizor Kontrol'no-revizionnogo upravleniya
Ministerstva finansov RSFSR po Stalingradu (for Golovlev).
2. Star-
shiy kontroler-revizor Kontrol'no-revizionnogo upravleniya
Ministerstva finansov USSR po Lugansku (for Ptushko).
(Stalingrad Province--Gas, Natural)
(Ukraine--Service industries--Finance)

PTUSHKO, N.

"Bakanskiy" building materials factory. Sel'.stroi. 16 no.5:13-
15 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Direktor Bakanskogo zavoda stroitel'nykh materialov
Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Kuban—Building materials industry)

PTUSHKO, Nikolay Grigor'yevich; BOGATYRENKO, Z.S., red.; ATROSHCHENKO.
L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Principal ways for increasing labor productivity in lumbering;
based on the example of the Karelian A.S.S.R.] Osnovnye puti
povysheniia proizvoditel'nosti truda v lesnoi promyshlennosti
(Na primere Karel'skoi ASSR). Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959.
31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniuiu politi-
cheskikh i nauchnykh znani. Ser.3. Ekonomika, no.9) (MIRA 12:5)
(Karelia--Lumbering--Labor productivity)

PTUSHINSKIY, YU.G.

15102

S/185/62/007/001/012/01.
D299/D302

26.2358

AUTHORS:

Ptushyns'kyy, Yu.H., and Chuykov, B.O.

TITLE:

Some peculiarities of partial adsorption of residual-gas components in an ultrahigh vacuum. II

PERIODICAL:

Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 1, 1962,
79 - 81

NOTE: New results are given concerning the kinetics of adsorption of residual gases and the temperature stability of residual gases adsorbed on tungsten films. The present article is a continuation of K.D. Morgulis, Yu.G. Ptushinskiy and B.A. Chuykov (Ref. 2: DMS SSSR, 128, 950, 1958). In Ref. 2 (Op.cit.) the glow method was combined (for the first time) with mass-spectrometer investigations; such a combined method yields more comprehensive results and is also used in the present investigation. The experimental apparatus consisted of a mass-spectrometer with glass lamp-analyzer suitable for ultrahigh-vacuum investigations. The pressure of the residual gases was kept at $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ mm Hg. Results: The adsorption characteri-

Card 1/3

S/185/62/007/001/012/01.
D299/D302

Some peculiarities of partial ...

completely the tungsten surface from residual gases under ultra-high-vacuum conditions, it has to be heated to temperatures above 1500°K. If the temperature of the surface is kept at 700°K, it is possible to get rid of CH₄ and H₂, and then to study the adsorption of CO and N₂. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. Hagstrum, Rev. Sci. Instr., 24, 1135 1953; J. Becker, C. Hartmann, J. Phys. Chem., 57, 153, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyki AN URSR (Institute of Physics of the AS UkrRSR), Kyiv

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1961

Card 3/3

X

42764

S/185/62/007/010/006/020
D234/D308

24 7700

AUTHORS: Ptushuns'kyi, Yu. H. and Panchenko, O. A.

TITLE: Variation of the electrical resistance of thin metallic films during adsorption

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 10, 1962, 1079-1081

TEXT: Experimentally determined resistances of Ni films before and after adsorbing are tabulated. The temperatures were 78 and 213°K for the adsorption of O₂, 78, 156 and 213°K for barium oxide. The difference of resistances increases with temperature in the first case and remains constant with a 1% accuracy in the second. It is concluded that the increase of resistance after adsorption is due to decrease of the number of conducting electrons in the first case and to a change of the conditions of electron scattering at the surface in the second. There are 2 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyky AN URSR, Kyyiv (Institute of Physics, AS UkrSSR, Kiev)

SUBMITTED : March 7, 1962

Card 1/1

REMI, R.

Treatment and recovery of waste water from the potato industry in
oxidation ponds. p. 24. VODA. (Ustredni sprava vodnih gospodarstvi)
Praha. Vol. 35, no. 1, Jan. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

PTYPUŁKOWSKI, Cezary

Significance of the application in Coombs' test of a series of anti-globulin serum dilutions in the detection of incomplete antibodies appearing during pathological processes. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.27:1020-1022 4 J1 '60.

1. Z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. w Krakowie; kierownik:
prof. dr nauk med. Tadeusz Tempka.
(BLOOD GROUPS)
(HEMAGGLUTINATION)

YUGOSLAVIA

POP-CENIC, S.; PUJIN, D.; ZIGIC, B.; SESTAK, V.; PUACA, V. and VUCKOVIC, M. FABEG, Belgrade; Veterinary Center (Veterinarski centar) Sombor; ZZ [Acronym not identified], Kolut; IPK [acronym not identified] "Vrbas", Animal Feed Factory (Fabrika stocne hrane) Vrbas; and PD [acronym not identified] "Elan" Srbobran.

"Effect of Vigofac in Fattening Swine with Varying Levels of Animal and Plant Proteins in their Feed."

Belgrade, Veterinarski Glasnik, Vol 19, No 12; 1965; pp 925-929.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study of Pfizer's animal feed additive Vigofac in 7 groups totaling 64 pigs. Improvement in body weight and feed use. efficiency was pronounced on animals receiving marginally adequate feed, but was least in those receiving good rations. Three tables, 1 Yugoslav and 3 Western references; ms rec 2 Nov 65.

1/1

- 98 -

PISARSKI, Tadeusz; PUASE, Jerzy; MALICK, Danuta

Placental pathomorphology in cases of viral hepatitis in pregnant women. Ginek. Pol. 39 no.4:513-514 31-Aug '64

1. Z I Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorob Kobieich Akademii Medycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Michałkiewicz) i z Oddziału Chorob Zakaźnych Szpitala Miejskiego imeni J. Strusia w Poznaniu (Ordynator: dr. med. K. Heyman).

WILCO, Jerry; MAISON, Anita

Viral hepatitis as a cause of premature births and fetal
dys trophy. Ginek. vol. 35 no.5:655-660 1964

1. W I Kliniki Ginekologii i Chorob Kobietych Akademii Med-
ycznej w Poznaniu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. W. Nienkiewicz)
i w Oddziale Tokologicznym Szpitala Miejskiego imeni S. W. w Poznaniu (Pracownicy: dr. med. R. Neyman).

PUACZ, Jerzy; MALLEK, Danuta

Viral hepatitis as a complication of pregnancy and labor.
Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.37:1382-1386 9 S '63.

1. Z I Kliniki Ginekologiczno-Polozniczej AM w Poznaniu;
kierownik: prof. dr med. W. Michalkiewicz i z Oddzialu Chorob
Zakaznych Szpitala Miejskiego im. J. Strusia w Poznaniu;
ordynator: dr med. K. Neyman.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (PREGNANCY COMPL., INFECTIOUS)
(LABOR COMPLICATIONS) (ABORTION) (INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES)
(INFANT, PREMATURE, DISEASES) (INFANT MORTALITY)

PUALIC, R. ; PERUNOVIC, R.

Some considerations in instituting administrative acts in the Yugoslav National Army. (To be contd.) p. 63.

VOJNI GLASNIK. (Jugoslavenska narodna armija) Beograd, Yugoslavia
Vol. 9, no. 8, Aug. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Uncl.

PUBACHEV, Ya.I.

Coordinate conditions and astronomic effects of the general
relativity theory. Izv. vys. ucheb.zav.; Fiz. no.1:152-159 '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Krasnodarskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Relativity (Physics))

PUBINA, L. I.

Cand Tec Sci, Diss -- "Investigation of the wear resistance of powder metallurgy materials on an iron base". Kiev, 1961. 20 pp with graphics, 20 cm (Dept of Tec Sci, Acad Sci UkrSSR), 170 copies, Not for sale (KL, No 9, 1961, p 184, No 24363). 61-51101

PUBOIS, Jan, As MUDr; TOCIK, Andrej, as MUDr

Phagocytosis in penicillin and sulfonamide therapy of pyoderma.
Cesk.derm. 30 no.4:200-206 Aug '55.

1. Z Koznej kliniky LFSU v Kosiciach, prednosta doc. MUDr E.
Maly As MUDr Jan Pubois, as MUDr Andrej Tocik.

(PYODERMA, THERAPY,
penicillin & sulfonamides, eff. on phagocytosis)
(PENICILLIN, therapeutic use,
pyoderma, eff. on phagocytosis)
(SULFONAMIDES, therapeutic use,
pyoderma, eff. on phagocytosis)
(PHAGOCYTOSIS, in various diseases,
pyoderma, eff. of penicillin & sulfonamide ther.)

FUBYR V.A., inzh.; GRANKINA, A.S., inzh.

Standard plan of a surface arrangement for a coal mine.
Shakht.stroi. 6 no.1-3 Ja '62. (MIRA 14 12)

1. Yuzhgiproshakht.
(Coal mines and mining)

PUC, Jiri, inz.; SCHWARZ, Vladimir, inz.

Defects on step sliding grates. Energetika Cz 15 no.3:149 Mr '65.

1. Institute of Technical Control, Prague.

PUC, Jiri, inz.;SCHWABZ, Vladimir, inz.

Specified equipment and accessories of steam boilers with
high parameters. Energetika Cz 14 no.7:323-324 JI'64

1. Institute of Technical Control, Prague.

LUPASCO, Gh.; BOSSIE-AGAVRILLOAIEI, Aspasia; ATANASIU, Maria;
DAHNOVICI, Valentina; BURNUZ, M.; ELLAS, M.; PUCA, Margareta.

Contribution to the study of human toxoplasmosis. Investigations made on different population groups with the toxoplasmin intradermoreaction. Arch. Roum. path. exp. microbiol. 22 no.1:159-166 Mr '63.

1. Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" (for Lupasco, Bossie-Agavriloaiei, Atanasiu).
 2. Institut Medico-Pharmaceutique - Cluj (for Dahnovici, Burnuz).
 3. Institut Medico-Pharmaceutique - Timisoara (for Elias, Puca).
- (TOXOPLASMOSIS) (TOXOPLASMOSIS, OCULAR)
(SKIN TESTS) (STATISTICS)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

ELIAS, M.I., dr.; GLUHOVSKI, N., dr.; PUCA-CIUDIN, Margareta, dr.;
COSTIN, P., dr.

Observations on a focus of ovine toxoplasmosis. Microbiologia
8 no.2:133-137 Mr-Apr '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Laboratorul de parazitologie, I.M.F.
Timisoara.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, ANIMAL) (SHEEP DISEASES)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY) (ZOOZOSES)

[RUMANIA

Dr M.I. ELIAS, Dr N. GLUHOVSCHI, Dr Margareta PUCA-CIUDIN and Dr P. COSTIN [See affiliation above]

"A Focus of Toxoplasmosis."

Bucharest, Microbiologie, Parazitologie, Epidemiologie, Vol 8, No 2, Mar-Apr 63; pp 133-137.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Intravital staining test with toxoplasmin in 154 ewes pregnant and after abortion was positive in 51.9% with titers 1:4 to 1:16384; in 137 control ewes, 44.5% + but not higher than 1:256. Pyrimethamine treatment of 20 pregnant ewes with intensely positive reaction was followed by normal lambing. Two tables; 2 Soviet and 9 Western-language references.

1/1

PUČALKA, VLADIMÍR

Distr: 4E2c(m).

✓ Determination of area density of thin aluminium films by anodic oxidation. (Vladimír Pučalka (Mining Inst., Ostrava, Czech.). *Ceskoslov. časopis fys.* 10, 122-4 (1960).— The Al film on a glass support is used as the anode in an electrolyte of 3% H_2SO_4 with Al cathode. From the total quantity of electricity (detd. e.g. by planimeter from the current vs. time curve) used for full oxidn. of the film to Al_2O_3 (when the current drops practically to zero), the area d. of the film is calcd. The advantage of the method is simplicity, but it can be used only for freshly prepd. films thick enough to be conducting, and the films are destroyed in testing. H. Newcombe

4
2-10-60 (gd) (ry)

ELIAS, M.I., dr.; PUCA-CIUDIN, Margareta; COSTIN, P., dr.;
PORSCHKE, Th., dr.; BORBIL, L., dr.; BOGDAN, F., dr.

Clinical and epidemiological aspects of congenital toxo-
plasmosis. Microbiologia 8 no.2:127-132 Mr-Apr '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Laboratorul de parazitologie, I.M.F.,
Timisoara.

(TOXOPLASMOSIS, CONGENITAL)
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS)

S/137/62/000/C10/018/028
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Pučálka, Vladimír

TITLE: Utilization of sorption effect of titanium in producing thin layers
by vacuum evaporation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 10, 1962, 110, abstract
101744 ("Sb. vědec. prací Vysoké školy báňské Ostravě", v. 7, no. 3,
1961, 343 - 345, Czech; summaries in Russian and German)

TEXT: In order to maintain a vacuum of 10^{-5} mm Hg when building up thin
metal coatings by sublimation, the sorption capacity of titanium is utilized.
Prior to the process of building up a film of the deposited metal, Ti is evapo-
rated by means of a W-heater or directly by heating the wire (at a wire of
0.93 mm in diameter the current does not exceed 16 a). To prevent the contami-
nation of the film by uncondensed Ti molecules, the action of an oriented elec-
tric field and ionization is used. The absorption of Ti gases makes it possible
to increase the evacuation rate of the installation and to eliminate the reduc-
tion of vacuum by gases liberated in the process of building up the sprayed

Card 1/2

Utilization of sorption effect of...

S/137/62/000/010/018/028
A052/A101

film. Using the deposition of Cd as an example, it is shown that the application of Ti vapors as a getter during 1 min has raised the vacuum to $6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ mm Hg whereas in the conventional installations the vacuum drops to 10^{-4} mm Hg. The method is recommended for producing carbon replicas and thin metal layers with constant properties. There are 5 references.

L. Aleksandrov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PUCALKA, V.

Electric analogy of the vacuum apparatus. p. 361

Ostrava, Czechoslovak Republic (City) Vysoka skola banska. SBORNIK VEDECKYCH
PRACI. Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LV, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959
Uncl.

PUČALKA, V.

Determining the structure of metals at high temperatures. p. 729. (POKROSKY
MATEMATIKY, FYZIKY A ASTRONOMIE, Vol. 1, No. 5/6, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

PUGALKA, Vladimir, promovany fyzik

Diffusion of metal atoms through their natural lattice. Hut
listy 18 no.7:500-502 J1 '63.

1. Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava.

Z/037/60/000/02/006/018
E024/E320

AUTHOR: Pučálka, Vladimír

TITLE: Determination of Areal Density of Thin Aluminium Films²¹
by Means of Anodic Oxidation

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1960, Nr 2,
pp 122 - 124

ABSTRACT: The determination of the areal density, i.e. the mass of material deposited on unit of area of a substrate, is of great importance for the study of thin films and several methods are in use (Refs 1-11). The method described here was developed for the measurement of thin evaporated aluminium layers.
The aluminium layer is evaporated onto a glass substrate and forms the anode in an electrolyte. The cathode is of pure aluminium. The oxidation of one atom of aluminium requires the transfer of 3 electrons to the anode; therefore the total mass of oxidized atoms is
 $m = 9.527 \times 10^{-5} Q$, where Q is the total charge transferred.
At the end of the oxidation, the current drops practically

Card1/3

Z/037/60/000/02/006/018

E024/E320

Determination of Areal Density of Thin Aluminium Films by Means of Anodic Oxidation

to zero and the total charge can be calculated from a current-versus-time curve (Figure 1)

Simple pressure contacts were used and the electrolyte was a 3% solution of sulphuric acid. The current has to be limited to a few mA. The contact is not immersed in the electrolyte. A suitable arrangement of electrodes is shown in Figure 2, where i is the insulation and e the electrodes. This electrode configuration ensures that the parts of the film farthest from the contact are oxidized first and no disruption of the process, due to complete oxidation between the film and the contact, occurs. Table 1 compares the results obtained by the present method with those obtained by weighing. An accuracy of 1-2% can easily be achieved. The method can also be applied to other metals. Its limitations are:

- a) the layer must be sufficiently thick to be electrically conducting;
- b) no previous oxidation must have occurred;
- c) the film is destroyed by the measurement.

Card2/3

Z/037/60/000/02/006/018

Determination of Areal Density of Thin ^{E024/E320}Aluminium Films by Means
of Anodic Oxidation

There are 12 references, of which 5 are English, 6 German
and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky Vysoké školy báňské, Ostrava
(Chair of Physics, Mining College, Ostrava)

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1959



Card 3/3

PUCALK A, V.

Distr: 4E2c

8/11
/ Determination of the critical thickness of thin aluminum films. Vladimir Pučálka. Czechoslov. J. Phys. 9, 688-9 (1959) (in German). - deposited thin aluminum layers on glass in vacuum and detd. electrically the contact between grains. This lead to an av. critical thickness of 23 Å., while W. Walkenhorst's (CA 36, 5703*) measurements indicated 40 Å. The discrepancy appears to be due to alumina formation in the latter study. A. Kremheller

3
1-njc(50)
1

AUTHOR: Pučálka, Vladimír

CZECH/37-59-3-22/29

TITLE: Measurement of the Critical Thickness of Thin Aluminium Film (Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Československý časopis pro fysiku, 1959, Nr 3, pp 326-327

ABSTRACT: The minimum average thickness at which a thin metallic foil starts conducting is called the critical thickness. For aluminium, a value $d_K = 40 \text{ \AA}$ has been reported

(A. Vašíček - Ref 1). In the present investigation, aluminium was vacuum-deposited on a microscope slide on which aluminium contacts had been prepared previously. The resistance was measured by a DC method and allowed the detection of conductivities down to

$2 \cdot 10^{-10} \Omega^{-1}$. The thickness of the layer was measured by optical absorption measurements. The results showed an average value $d_K = 23 \text{ \AA}$. The discrepancy between this

value and the value reported in Ref 1 may be due to the latter probably having been measured in air. A layer of critical thickness ceases to conduct when it is exposed

Card1/2 to air. ✓

CZECH/37-59-3-22/29

Measurement of the Critical Thickness of Thin Aluminium Wire
(Letter to the Editor)

There are 1 figure, 1 table and 5 references, of which
3 are German, 1 Czech and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra fyziky VŠB, Ostrava (Department of
Physics, School of Mining, Ostrava)

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1958



Card 2/2

KONRAD-JAKOVAC, Z.; JOVANOVIĆ, V.; KLJUGARICEK, B.; PUGAR, Z.

Continuous electrophoretic separation of the components of
cyclotron targets on the tracer level; abstract. Glas Hem dr
27 no. 9/10: 496-497 '64

1. The Ruder Boskovic Institute, Zagreb.

PUCAR, M.

General introduction to the use of continuous electrophoresis
in radiochemical separations. Croat chem acta 35 no. 113-
114 '63.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, Institute "Rudjer Boskovic,"
Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

BRANICA, M.; PRAVDIC, V.; PUCAR, Z.

Preparation of uranium dioxide by electrochemical reduction
in carbonate solution and subsequent precipitation. Pt.2.
Croat chem acta 35 no.4:281-287 '63.

1. Institute "Ruder Boskovic", Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
2. Assistant Editor and Member of the Editorial Board, "Croatica
Chemica Acta" (for Pravdic).

KONRAD-JAKOVAC, Z.; JOVANOVIĆ, V.; JUKIĆ, M.; KLJUCARIĆEK, B.; PUČAR, Z.

Tracer level separations of cyclotron target components by means of continuous electrophoresis. Croat chem acta 35 no.4: 114 '63.

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, Institute "Ruder Bosković", Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

KONRAD-JAKOVAC, Z.; PUCAR, Z.

A continuous electrophoretic separation of the radioactive mixture
 ^{115}Cd - ^{114}In . Croat chem acta 33 no.1:33-34 '61.

1. Institute "Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

(Electrophoresis) (Cadmium) (Indium)

PUCAR, Z.

19
5
Continuous electrophoretic separations of radioactive rare earth mixtures. I. Separation of $\text{Ce}^{144}\text{Tb}^{160}\text{Tm}^{170}$ and $\text{Ce}^{144}\text{Eu}^{152}\text{Yb}^{174}$ in 0.05M lactic acid. Z. Pucar and Z. Jakovac (Inst. Rudjer Bošković, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *J. Chromatog.* 3, 477-81 (1960); cf. CA 51, 13512d. Radioautographs are given of the continuous electrophoretic sepns. and of the 2-dimensional electrochromatographic sepns. of $\text{Ce}^{144}\text{Tb}^{160}\text{Tm}^{170}$ and $\text{Ce}^{144}\text{Eu}^{152}\text{Yb}^{174}$ in 0.05M lactic acid. Activities of the sepds. rare earths are presented diagrammatically. Radioautographs of the 2-dimensional sepns. show a relatively strong absorption of Ce, Tb, and Eu on the filter paper; these elements give spots with comet-like tails. Martin Jacobson

~~HUCAR, Z.~~

Contribution to the study of electrophoresis on filter paper by wet chambers. IV.
Continued electrophoresis and two-dimensional electromatography. In German.

P. 195 (Croatica Chemica Acts. Vol. 28, no. 3, 1956. Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions(EIAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1953

PUCAR, Z

Distr: 4E2c/4E2c(j)

Electrophoresis of the halide complexes of mercury(II), bismuth(III), cadmium(II), lead(II), and copper(II). I. Chloro complexes in hydrochloric acid. Zvonimir Pucar (Inst. "Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Anal. Chim. Acta* 17, 476-84(1957)(in German).—An app. for performing paper-electrophoresis expts. with high voltages and large currents is described. Power greater than 50 w./cm. along the paper is handled. With this app., the migration of Hg^{++} , Bi^{+++} , Cd^{++} , Pb^{++} , and Cu^{++} was studied in HCl solns. ranging from 0.1 to 6 N. In 6N HCl, all the metals listed are present as anionic complexes; Hg, Bi, Cd, and Pb move faster under these conditions than they do in less concd. acid. Complete sepn. of all the metals listed is described for 1, 2, and 4N HCl solns. II. Dependence of the mobility upon the metal ion concentration. *Ibid.* 485-8. —If the HCl concn. is too low, the mobilities of the metals vary with the quantity applied to the paper, becoming less anionic with larger amts. At HCl concns. above N, this effect disappears. Under certain conditions, Cd yields more than one spot on the paper, corresponding to the existence of more than one complex species. A. L. II.

9
2 may
9

Electrophoresis of the halogen complexes of Hg(II), Bi(III), Cd(II), Pb(II), and Cu(II). III. Chloro, bromo, and iodo complexes in KCl, HCl, KBr, HBr, and KI. Zvonimir Pućar (Inst. Ruder Bošković, Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Anal. Chim. Acta* 18, 290-4 (1958) (in German); cf. *C.A.* 53, 27g. — The electrophoretic mobilities of the chloro, bromo, and iodo complexes of the metals Hg, Bi, Cd, Pb, and Cu are presented by plotting the log of the concn. of the complexing agent against the mobility. This presentation resulted in straight lines with characteristic slopes and breaks. As complexing agents 0.1N and 0.4N solns. of KCl, HCl, KBr, and KI were used. Pictures of the electrophoretic sepn. of a mixt. of the halogen complexes of Hg, Bi, Cd, Pb, and Cu in various concns. of KCl, KBr, and HBr are shown in the original. Best results were obtained by using 0.5N KBr or 0.5N HBr solns. E. M. G.

PUCAR, ZYONIMIR

1. Paper electrophoresis in a moist chamber. IV. Continuous electrophoresis and two-dimensional electrochromatography. Zyonimir Pucar (Inst. "Radler-Balkov", Vsevolod, Vitebsk). *Chem. Abstr.* 28, 195-209 (1959) (in German). *J. C.A.* 49, 18354, 7826g. An app. for continuous electrophoresis and 2-dimensional electrochromatography on filter paper is described in detail, and its superiority in relation to the cont. app. "Riphor V" and "Riphor Va" is emphasized. The main special features include a device for inserting and centering the filter paper while the app. operates, provision for introducing the test substance on 2 places along the filter paper, and outlets in the electrode grooves for the discharge of evolved gases. Fundamentals of the continuous and discontinuous electrophoretic sepd. are discussed, and results on the continuous electrophoretic and 2-dimensional electrochromatographic sepd. of a mixt. of org. dyes (Tropaeoline O, fluorescein, chlorophenol red, rosolic acid, Chrysoidine V, and nitraniline) and of a human serum (γ -plasmacytoma) are reported. N. Plavšić.

any

FUCAR, ZVONIMIR

7
✓ Paper electrophoresis in a moist chamber. V. Continuous electrophoresis with electrodes blocked by a membrane. Zvonimir Fucar (Inst. "Ruđer Bošković," Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat. Chem. Acta* 29, 1-5(1957)(in German); cf. *C.A.* 51, 11809f. — No loss of buffer soln. results when, during continuous electrophoresis, the electrodes are completely blocked by a 20-mm. cellophane tape, pasted around the electrode grooves. With this technique the horizontal electrophoretic component on the paper was always const., and the vertical diminished from top to bottom. N.P.

lm JR conf

PUCAR, Z.

4
3812. Paper electrophoresis in a damp chamber.
V. Continuous electrophoresis involving obstruction
of the electrodes with membranes. Z. Pučar (Inst.
"Ruder Bošković," Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Croat.
Chem. Acta*, 1957, 29 (1), 1-5.—The adhesion of
Cellophane strips to the electrodes in paper electro-
phoresis in a damp chamber causes fundamental
changes in the horizontal and vertical components
of the electrode channels. These are discussed.
The closing of these channels is of significant
importance in a continuous process in that it
prevents loss of buffer soln. or electrolyte.

W. J. WRIGHT

km
mt

PUCAR, Z.; KALER-BACOKA, M.

Molecular weight of colloidal dextran, and its effect on human serum lipides. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:19 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "Ruđer Boskovic," Zagreb.

PUCAR, Z.

Ordinary annual session of the Croatian Chemical Society. Report
of the Treasurer. Croat chem acta 34 no.2:Suppl: 34:A4-A7 '62.

PUCAR, Z.

✓ Paper electrophoresis in a saturated chamber. IV. Continuous electrophoresis and two-dimensional electrochromatography. Z. PUCAR (Croat. chem. Acta, 1958, 28, 195-209).—An improved apparatus is described for combining downward-displacement paper chromatography with horizontal electrophoresis. The paper can be inserted dry; all subsequent operations, including the conditioning of the paper and the spotting-on of the samples through holes in the windows of the chamber, are then performed from outside, with the paper in full view. Separations of dyestuffs and components of blood serum are described and illustrated. A. B. DENSHAM.

Med
Math
Med

2

PM
MT

PUCAR, ZVONIMIR

YUGO

✓ Paper electrophoresis in a moist chamber. II. Electrical measurements. Zvonimir Pucar (Centr. med. chem. lab., Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Phys. kem.* 26, 29-30 (1954) (in German); cf. C.A. 48, 12507i. — The thickness of the electrolyte layer (δ) on the paper is correlated with the cross section (q sq. cm.) and the width (l cm.) of the paper strip, by the equation $\delta = q/l$. At a given temp. δ is const., whether or not current passes the paper. The cathodic electroosmotic deformation curve of the elec. field on the strip decreases when either the cond. of the electrolyte or the external voltage is increased. III. Evaluation of H -curves. *Ibid.* 41-9. — A system of curves (called H -curves) obtained by plotting a value proportional to the actual elec. field strength (called the apparent field strength) vs. the corresponding av. cathodic distance on the paper strip, was used for correlating the external voltage with the c.d. and the concn. of the electrolyte on the paper, and for deriving an equation for the calcn. of the actual elec. field strength of the paper strip. A method is also given for the detn. of the suitable buffer soln. with regard to the cond. of the system. N. Playšic

5330

Spencer

Spencer

Pu²⁺ A²⁺ E²⁺

2463. Paper electrophoresis in a damp chamber.
IV. Continuous electrophoresis and two-dimensional electrochromatography. Z. Pu²⁺ar (Inst. "Ruder Bošković," Zagreb, Yugoslavia; Croat. Chem. Acta, 1968, 28 (3), 195-209 (in German).—An investigation has been conducted of the movement of charged particles in a continuous paper-electrophoretic process in a damp chamber. Grassmann's method, but with a modified apparatus (described), was used. The movement of an electrically charged particle in two-dimensional electrochromatography comprises the vectorial sum of the horizontal (electrophoretic) and vertical (chromatographic) components. The theoretical aspects are discussed. The term electrochromatography can be applied only to a discontinuous process. The distinctions between continuous electrophoresis, two-dimensional electrochromatography or two-dimensional electrophoresis, and one-dimensional electrochromatography or one-dimensional electrophoresis are indicated. A continuous electrophoretic separation was carried out on a mixture of Tropaeolin O, fluorescein sodium, chlorophenol red, rosolic acid, chrysoidin Y, and nitroaniline, each of these being in ethanolic soln. (50%). The same mixture was submitted to a two-dimensional electrochromatographic separation. The continuous electrophoresis of human serum (undialysed) is also described and illustrated. W. J. WRIGHT

PM

150-112-2

Met ✓ Staining of paper electropherograms with Amidoblack.
Zvonimir Pućar (Central Med.-Chem. Lab., Zagreb, Yugo-
slavia). *Hoppe-Seyler's Z. physiol. Chem.* 296, 82-8
(1954).—A rapid method is presented for the staining of
proteins on filter paper with Amidoblack 10B, with good re-
producibility. The paper background remains clear and
obviates the need for corrections. The protein-bound dye
and protein concn. are proportional between 600 and 600
mμ, although albumin and γ-globulin have different dye-
binding properties. Bernard Klein ✓

PUCAR, Z.

✓ The chemistry of higher fungi. III. Contribution to the chemistry of the genus *Russula*. K. Balenović, D. Cerar, Z. Pucar, and V. Škarić (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Archiv kem.* 27, 16-20(1955)(in English); cf. *Archiv kem.* 26, 233(1954).—Interest in the study of chemistry of *Russula* arises from the fact that it has not been studied for half a century with newer chem. techniques. Fresh fruit bodies of *Russula emetica* (36.2 kg.) were peeled and the red peelings (5.0 kg.) extd. twice with 2 parts of 96% EtOH at 0-10°. EtOH was evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue extd. with Et₂O, and the aq. soln. yielded on further evapn. 140 g. of mannitol (I). The dark-red sirupy residue was evapd. to dryness (ext. A). The peeled fungi (30.5 kg.) were treated in the same manner, and 452 g. of I and 383 g. of the EtOH ext. (B) were obtained. A (8 g.) dissolved in 150 ml. H₂O was passed through a column of cellulose powder (17 X 2 cm., 16 g., Whatman, standard grade, B quality), washed with H₂O, eluted with 5% AcOH, eluent evapd. *in vacuo* to give a dark-red, semicryst. solid, referred to as russularhodin (II). II (200 mg.) was obtained from the peelings of 36 kg. of fresh fungi. II was sol. in H₂O and AcOH, sparingly sol. in EtOH and other org. solvents, did not react with a 1% soln. of FeCl₃ in MeOH nor with ninhydrin, gave an orange fluorescence when adsorbed on cellulose at pH 7, but the fluorescence disappeared on elution with 5% AcOH. II was discolored in a short time when treated with H (Zn + HCl) at room temp. II (5 mg.) was hydrolyzed with *N*HCl (5 ml.) for 12 hrs. but yielded no product with a pos. test on amino acids or carbohydrates. At least 6 fluorescent components having *R_f* between 0.53 and 0.70 could be de-

③

(over)

K. Salenovic
 tected by paper chromatography of A on Whatman No. 1
 paper with the system $\text{PhOH-H}_2\text{O}$. Paper electrophoresis
 was carried out during 20 hrs. on Munktell Paper 20/150;
 the strip was 30×1.5 cm., in $\text{H}_2\text{BO}_3\text{-NaOH-NaOAc}$ buffer,
 at a pH 8.50, ionic strength 0.0492. Voltage on the elec-
 trodes was 140 v.; c.d. in the strip was 0.22 ma./cm. at the
 beginning and 0.46 ma./cm. at the end of the electrophoresis.
 At least 8 compds. with red, yellow, blue, violet, and purple
 fluorescence could be detected. In an attempt to sep. A
 into its components by the use of Craig's countercurrent
 distribution procedure with the system $\text{BuOH-AcOH-H}_2\text{O}$
 (16:5:20), it was shown that I and II have practically the
 same partition coeffs. Muscarine-like activity of B was
 8-10 muscarine units per 1 g. of ext. D. Fleš

PICAR, Z.

17. The staining of paper electrophoretograms with Amido Schwarz. Z. Pucar (Hoppe-Seyl. Z., 1954, 286 [1-2], 62-66). The dyeing of proteins on filter-paper and the elution of the dye are discussed with particular reference to the use of Amido Schwarz 10 B. Full details are given for carrying out the electrophoresis as well as the dyeing, washing and elution processes, which are done at 80° C in order to speed them up. A 1 per cent. soln. of the dye in 10 per cent. aq. acetic acid is used, and 5 per cent. aq. acetic acid is used as washing fluid. Protein-bound dye is eluted for quant. measurement with 50 per cent. methanol containing 5 ml of N NaOH per litre. At 500 to 600 mμ, extinction values of bound dye are claimed to be proportional to protein concn. but binding power of albumin and globulin are shown to be different. Correction factors are not used in routine analyses, but comparison is made with normals treated similarly to the unknowns. F. POWELL

PRAVDIC, V. (Zagreb); BRANICA, M. (Zagreb); PUCAR, Z. (Zagreb)

Electrochemical reduction of uranium (VI) to uranium (IV)
in carbonate solutions. Croat chem acta 33 no.3:151-153
'61.

1. Institute "Ruder Boskovic," Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

PUGAR, Z.

"A Contribution to the Knowledge of Electrophoresis on Paper by the Moist Chamber Method. I. Separation of Components by Electrophoresis" p. 205
(ARHEV ZA KEMIJU, Vol. 25, no. 4, Jan. 1953, Zagreb, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Incl.

PUCAR, Z.

Yugoslavia (430)

(continued) and the Chemical Section of the Croatian Society of Engineers and Technicians. Some articles written in English or German. Summaries in English or other western languages. Vol. 23, no. 3/4, 1951

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress
Vol 2, No. 6, June 1953, Unclassified.

"Card 2 of 2"

JAKOVAC-KONRAD, Z.; PUCAR, Z.

A continuous electrophoretic separation of the radioactive mixture
 ^{115}Cd - ^{114}In . Croat chem acta 33 no.1:33-34 '61.

1. Institute "Ruder Boskovic", Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.

PUGAR, Z.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science - Periodicals

The calculation of raw materials in the manufacture of
portland cement. Text in English. p. 249. ARHIV ZA
KEMIJU. (Hrvatsko Kemijsko društvo i Sekcija kemicara
Društva inženjera i tehnicara Hrvatske) Zagreb.
Quarterly of the Croatian Chemical Society of

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress
Vol 2, no 6, June 1953, Unclassified

"Card 1 of 2"

PUCAR, Z.

Comparative determinations of single fractions of serum proteins by precipitation methods and electrophoresis on filter paper. I. Ruzdick and Z. Pučar. *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 3, 130-42(1953)(English summary).—The comparison of quantities of serum fractions obtained by different pptn. methods with those obtained by electrophoresis showed a good agreement with the exception of the results obtained by the Kibrick and Blonstein method (*C.A.* 43, 4310f) in which the discrepancies were as high as $\pm 4\%$. This could be partially explained by shorter incubation time used for pptn. 32 references. V. Mihailov

PUČAR Zvonimir

Determination of the protein fractions of serum by electrophoresis on filter paper in a wet chamber. Zvonimir Pučar (Central Med.-Chem. Lab., Zagreb). *Acta Pharm. Jugoslav.* 4, No. 1, 10-19(1954).—A special app. for quant. electrophoretical clinical routine detns. is described; it uses a Pt electrode, the optimal and const. voltage being 140 v. (cf. Pučar, *C.A.* 48, 12507f; *Arhiv Kem.* 26, 29 and 41 (1954)), and a 250-ml. electrode vessel which is connected to the syphon vessel. The spiral Pt electrode has a surface of 2.2 sq. cm. The app. contains two independent systems of electrode vessels, and in each a different buffer may be used. Buffers used are: (1) 4.5 g. Veronal-Na, 3.6 g. AcONa·3H₂O, 30.6 ml. 0.1N HCl, H₂O to make 1000 ml.; pH 8.60; $\mu = 0.0482$; (2) 7.788 g. H₃BO₃, 1.932 g. AcONa·3H₂O, 34.0 ml. N NaOH, H₂O to make 1000 ml.; pH 8.60; $\mu = 0.0482$; buffers are preserved with CHCl₃. The electrophoresis takes place with 0.23 ma./cm. paper width; towards the end (18-20 hrs.) this is increased to 0.45 ma./cm. The protein electrogram was developed with Amidoblack (Grassmann and Hannig, *C.A.* 47, 9392a). The largest relative error introduced in the quant. detns. (3 examples given) was $\pm 0.3\%$, and was introduced mostly by the cutting of the paper in order to sep. the fractions. Protein is at the surface only of the dried paper; thus a contrast dyeing is possible, even at very small amts. of protein.

Werner Jacobson

PUCAR, Zvonimir

PUCAR, Zvonimir

Paper electrophoresis of the blood proteins in moist chamber.
Acta pharm. jugosl. 4 no.1:10-19 1954.

1. Centralni medicinsko-kemijski laboratorij. Zagreb; primljeno:
25.III.1954.

(ELECTROPHORESIS

*of blood proteins, in moist chamber)

(BLOOD PROTEINS, determ.

*electrophoresis, in moist chamber)

BEDEK, Branko, ing. (Zagreb); PUCAR, Zvonimir, dr ing. (Zagreb)

"Inkofovan 60," an apparatus for the electrophoresis on filter paper. Kem ind 10 no.3:81-84 Mr '61.

PUCAR, Z VONIMIR

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 2. - Ceramics, Glass, Binders,
Concretes. - Binders, Concretes and Other Silicate
Building Materials.

H-13d

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33331.

Author : Vjera Krajoivan-Marjanovic², Zvonimir Pucar^V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Rapid Method of Cement Analysis.

Orig Pub: Kemija u industriji, 1957, 6, No 9, 249-253.

Abstract: The method is based on the volumetric determination
of components with the exception of SiO_2 , which is
precipitated with gelatin solution. It takes 6 hours
to carry out an analysis.

Card : 1/1

17

PRAVDIC, V.; BRANICA, M.; PUCAR, Z.

Preparation of uranium dioxide by electrochemical reduction in ammonium carbonate solutions and subsequent precipitation. Bul sc Young 9 no.3:72 Je '64.

1. Ruder Boskovic Institute, Zagreb.

100-11741, 11.

"Communications on the plains of Serp. p. 158, (ZLOM IX. SERIJA PRIMOGEN
LJUBKA, Vol. 3, No. 4, 1953, Nova Sad, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (LJUBKA), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4,
Apr 1955, Uncl.

PUCAREVIC, Zivko, prof.

The market place at Stara Pazova. Zbor prir Mat srp no.22:
112-119 '62.

SCHMIED, Josef, inz. CSc.; MINARIK, Frantisek, inz.; PUCEK, Bohuslav,
promovaný fyzik

Matrices of mass and power transfer in the design and control
of pulp production. Papir a celuloza 20 no.1:4-10 Ja '65.

1. Research Institute of Paper and Cellulose, Bratislava.

L-00103-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020287

CZ/0071/65/000/007/0244/0250
625.72:625.711.1(100)

AUTHOR: Pucek, Karel (Engineer)

TITLE: Planning international highways

SOURCE: Normalizace, no. 7, 1965, 244-250

TOPIC TAGS: highway vehicle data, highway network, highway transportation

ABSTRACT: The paper presents specifications issued by the Czechoslovak government on planning international highways and implementing the technical recommendations on international highways of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance during its 15th meeting held in Warsaw in March 1964. The specifications concern the highways planned to connect Berlin-Prague-Budapest-Bucharest, Warsaw-Prague, Warsaw-Budapest, and Moscow-Prague. The tabulated specifications concern: speed by road categories and the nature of terrain; road surface by road categories; maximum bends and gradients for maximum permissible speeds; minimum distance of unobstructed view for a maximum possible speed for road slopes of 0 and -2°. A formula is given for the minimum unobstructed view and some examples of using it are discussed. Specifications on the minimal radii of curvature of highways

Card 1/2

L 00103-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020287

of different categories and for different highway slopes are given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 12 tables, and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Stredisko pro rozvoj silnic a dalnic, Prague (Highway Development Center)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GO

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JW
Card

2/2

PUCEK, Karel, inz.

Comment on the new Czechoslovak standard on designing
highways. Siln doprava 11 no.1:13-15 Ja '63.

1. Stredisko pro rozvoj silnic a dalnic.

PUCEK, Karel, inz.

Interpretation of the article 84 of the Czechoslovak
Standard 73 6201: Design and Space Distribution of Bridges.
Normalizace 12 no.1:26-27 Ja'64.

1. Stredisko pro rozvoj silnic a dálnic, Praha.

MASAR, I.; MILOSOVICOVA, A.; PUCEKOVA, G.; RODA, J.

Characteristics of the outbreak of infectious hepatitis in
Slovakia in 1961. Cesk. epidem. 12 no.3:145-152 My '63.

1. Odbor SNR pro zdravotnictvo, Bratislava, Krajske hygienicko-
epidemiologicke stanice Kosice, Bratislava, Banska Bystrica.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

FERENCEI, M.; MASAR, I.; PALANOVA, A.; PUCEKOVA, G.; SONAK, R.

Use of the hemagglutination test for the determination of the diphtheria antitoxin level and the Schick test in epidemiological practice. Cesk. epidem. 12 no.5:276-281 S '63.

1. Mestska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica v Bratislave -
Odbor SNR pre zdravotnictvo Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka
stanica v Banskej Bystrici a v Bratislave.
(HEMAGGLUTINATION) (DIPHThERIA ANTITOXIN)
(DIPHThERIA TOXIN) (IMMUNITY)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS												
ca 118 Variations in blood calcium and magnesium during diphtheria intoxication. R. E. Pucel. <i>Arch. farm. y Sexpid. Tucuman</i> 3, 129-31 (1977). - In dogs, injection of nonlethal doses of diphtheria toxin did not cause significant variations in blood levels of Ca and Mg. L. R. G.																									
AS 51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

PUCEK, Z.

Histomorphological studies on the winter depression of skulls in shrews of the genera Sorex L. and Neomys Kaup. p. 399.

(ANNALES. SECTIO C: ZOOLOGIA. Vol 10, no. 1/15, 1955 (published 1957) Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9 Sept. 1957 Uncl.

PUCEK, Z.

PUCEK, Z. Studies of changes of the cranium in the life cycle of the Sorex aranius araneus
L. In German. p. 163

Vol. 9, no. 1/9, 1954

ANNALES SECTIO C: BIOLOGIA.

SCIENCE

Lublin, Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1957

PUCEK, Zdzislaw

"Intragenus variability of mammals and methods of studying it"
by S.S. Schwartz [S.S. Shvarts]. Reviewed by Zdzislaw Pucek.
Kosmos biol 12 no.6:516-519 '63.

PUCEK, Zdzislaw

"Intragenus variability of mammals and methods of studying it"
by S.S. Szwartz [S.S. Shvarts]. Reviewed by Zdzislaw Pucek.
Kosmos biol 12 no.6:516-519 '63.

PUCEK, Zdzislaw

August Dehnel, his life and work. Acta theriolog 8 no.1/16:
1-10 '64.

Morphological changes in shrews kept in captivity. Ibid.:
137 -166

MASAR,I.; PUCEKOVA,G.

Contribution to the problem of the epidemiology of influenza
in Slovakia. Cesk. epidem.13 no.1:12-9 Ja'64

1. Odbor pre zdravotnictwo SNR, Bratislava a KHES Zapado-
slovenskeho KNV, Bratislava.

*

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 17 Vol. 3/6 Public Health June 57

1800. PUČEKOVÁ G. KHES Bratislava, Trnavská Cesta. "Epidemiológia epidemickeho zápalu pečene. On the epidemiology of epidemic hepatitis LÉK. OBZOR 1956, 5/5 (263-270) Graphs 3 Tables 2

Man, especially if suffering from the abortive type of the disease, is the source of infection, which is transmitted via the oral route. A low degree of personal hygiene promotes the transmission. For further study of the epidemiology cultivation of the virus is necessary.